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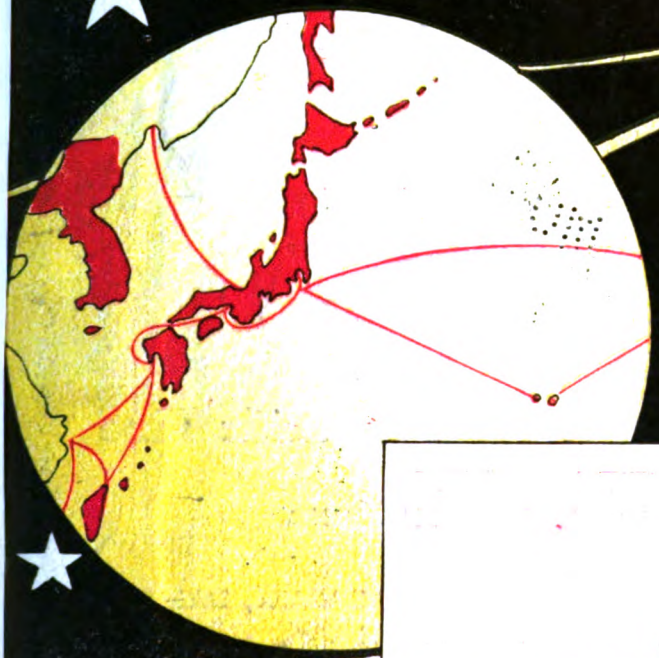

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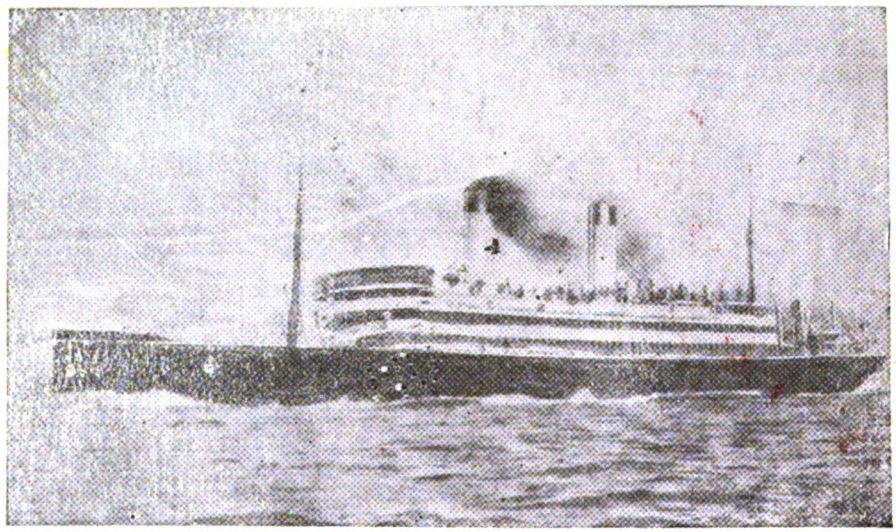

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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Prince George Arriving at Tokyo Station. One Walking Side by Side With Him is Prince Takamatsu

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Signor Giulis Della Torre
The New Italian Ambassador to Japan

Dr. Carlos Puig C.
The New Mexican Minister to Japan

Mr. Pinedo One of the Italian Aviators Visiting Naval Minister Admiral Takarabe

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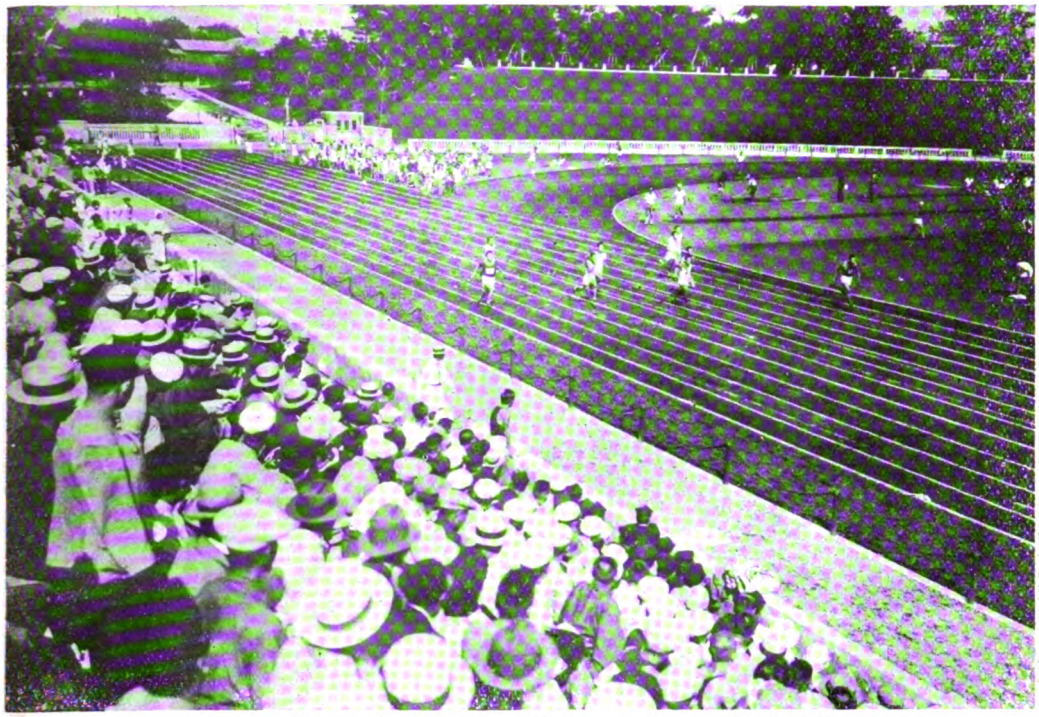

An Athletic Meeting held by Tokyo Citizens on Ground of Meiji Shrine

Mr. Maki and Other Explorers Coming Back from their Exploration of the Canadian Rockies

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Baron Hozumi, New President of the Privy Council (Upper) and Dr. Okano,
New Vice-President of it (Lower)

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XVI OCTOBER, 1925 No. I

The Month in Progress

THE EDITOR'S DIARY

AUG. 16.—Next fiscal year's new appropriations asked from the Department of Finance by the various other departments amount to 228,028,000 yen, and when the amount is added to the previously estimated general expenditure, the total Budget for the fiscal year will reach about 1,600,000,000 yen.

Aug. 17.—The Prince Regent arrived at Yokohama after visiting Karafuto, and will staty at the Hayama Villa for some days. His Highness will then visit his parents at Nikko in a few days.

Aug. 18.—The Naval authorities have decided on the building of warships to take the place of the present old auxiliary ships at a cost of 320,000,000 yen to be defrayed consecutively in the five years beginning the fiscal year 1926-1927. The ships to be built will be 410,000 ton cruisers, 20 first class destroyers, 10 big submarine boats, 3 special service ships and 3 gun-boats, numbering 40 in all.

Aug. 19.—The period of suspension of the import duty on foreign rice was extended from August 31st to October 31st, 1925 by Imperial Ordinance No. 4.

The Yokohama Municipality plans enlarging its water-works system by 50 per cent. at a cost of 7,000,000 yen, getting the fresh supply of water perhaps from the Sagami River.

Aug. 20.—An epidemic of cholera broke out in Kobe, the patient being a Chinese sailor on a French mail steamer.

Mr. S. Tsukiyama a noted sword marker, has had the honour of receiving an official order for a sword to be given by H. I. M. the Emperor to the grandchild to be born to H. I. H. the Crown Princess towards the end of November next, known as the *mamori-gatana* (the sword for self protection.)

Aug. 21.—Dr. Takakusu projects setting up a Women's University in the suburbs of Tokyo, where a lot of land has already been acquired for the university buildings. The Musashino Joshi-Gakuin, Tsukiji, Tokyo will be transferred to the above place and promoted eventually to the rank of a university.

The funeral service of Miss Hisako Kuno, a noted pianist who committed suicide in Vienna, was held today. There were about 200 mourners.

Aug. 22.—The great Buddhist image at Uyeno, Tokyo is to be replaced by one to be cast by Dr. C. Ito, as the old one

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lost its head on the occasion of the great earthquake. The new image will be about 15 *shaku* in height.

A prisoner is reported to have invented a cloth made of feathers. The process is to break feathers into fibres, which are used as the woof in weaving. The cloth resembles woolen cloth and is very strong and light, shedding water well. A patent is to be applied for.

Revised Telegraph Regulations were announced in the *Official Gazette* today, to be put in to operation on November 1st.

The Ochiishi Wireless Telegraph Station, Nemuro, Hokkaido was burnt down this morning. It was the oldest station in Japan, and communicated with ships in the Pacific. Its business will be temporarily taken charge of by the Choshi and Odomari (Karafuto) stations.

One of the important re-construction works in Yokohama is the laying out of Nogeyama Park. It is planned for the park to cover a total area of 23,000 *tsubo*, consisting of 10,000 *tsubo* of water reservoir, 10,000 *tsubo* of the former site of the Mogi Villa and 2,000 *tsubo* of the former site of the Mayor's official residence. It will be opend early next year.

A similar project is in progress in Tokyo. The Tokyo Municipality was given Uyeno and Inokashira Parks and the Hama Imperial Palace ground by the Imperial court on the occasion of the Imperial wedding in January, 1924. A committe of scholars and officials has been considering means to make the places attractive to the citizens. Uyeno Park will be the first to benefit by the elaborate plans of the committe and work will begin early next fiscal year at a cost of 1,000,000 yen.

Aug. 23.—Representives of the six largest Municipalities in Japan met and decided as a means to relieve unemployed labourers to quicken the carrying out of already fixed enterprises and to commence certain new works such as the re-building of roads, bridges, etc. The Municipalities are officially allowed to raise public loans for the above object.

The educational authorities are said to have decided on a project to establish a women's fine art school next fiscal year.

The two Asahi fliers reached Moscow today.

Aug. 24.—Mr. I. Kuwana, the Chief of the Plant Inspection Section of the Yokohama Customs, is reported to have found seven new species of scate-insects. He is to report it to the world's learned societies. Ho is widely known as a student of insects noxious to ornamental plants and fruit trees.

It has been decided to erect a seismologic laboratory in the Tokyo Imperial University at a cost of 600,000 yen to be defrayed in three consecutive years. The foundation work has been started and the building of the laboratory is to be completed in 1927.

The Communication authorities are said to have nearly decided to lay out a grand aviation field by reclaiming 120,000 or 130,000 *tsubo* of the foreshore of Tokyo Bay as the first step in the establishment of an airline, provided the estimated cost of the latter is approved by the Diet. Aviation fields also will be established in Osaka, Shimonoseki, Kyushu, Seoul and Dairen.

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Aug. 26.—The time taken by the two Asahi fliers from Tokyo to Moscow is given by the *Tokyo Asahi* as 66 hours 30 minutes for the *Hatsukaze* and 67 hours 54 minutes for the *Kochikaze*.

Aug. 27.—The Government has nearly decided to raise the maximum amount of post insurance policies from 350 yen to 500 yen, subject to the approval of the next session of the Imperial Diet. Official consideration is being given to the possibilities of child insurance, with the hope of submitting a bill regarding it to the Diet.

Aug. 28.—The proposed Italian fine art exhibition in Tokyo it is reported will not to be held this year for the reason that the Italian fine art critic, who had been expected to come as the chief of the committee of arrangements, fell ill, and also other circumstances retarded the progress of the preliminaries. The exhibition it is expected will be held in October, 1926.

Today the temperature was unnsually hot, the thermometer having registered 92.1° F., which broke the record this summer.

Aug. 30.—The educational authorities plan a law converning kindergartens with a view to improving the present unsystematic state of affairs, and establishing a united system as a part of primary education.

Aug. 31.—The gratifying news is polished that H.I.M. the Emperor, who celebrates his 47th birthday to-day, at the nikko palace, looks much better, being able to walk and talk without difficulty.

Sept. 1.—The French Exhibition will be held at Uyeno from September 3rd.

Two cases of cholera have occurred in Kanagawa, and Negishi, Yokohama. One of the patients is a boatman and the other a cargo coolie. A preventive injection is being given to those living at sea, fisher, folk, lightermen, etc.

It being the second anniversary of the great earthquake to-day, grand memorial services were held in Tokyo and Yokohama for the dead, which renewed the deep sorrow of those who lost their families in the catasIrophe.

The 210th day, one of the critical days for the rice crop, passed peacefully today.

Sept. 2.—The British Prince George will visit Japan on the flagship *Hawkins* of the British for Eastern Squadron about September 15th.

Two Russian aviators have reached Japan. One of them was compelled to make a stop in the Shimonoseki strategic zone and to give up further flying, while the other reached Tokorozawa safely today.

Sept. 4.—Grand manoeuvres will be held by the avation service from September 21st to 29th on the Kwanto plain extending over Tokyo, Saitama and Chiba Prefectures, in commemoration of the independence of the service. This is the first of such manoeuvers in Japan.

Sept. 5.—A conference on railway and steamship connections between Japan and Russia is to be held in Moscow at the beginning of October, when details concerning the matter are to be arranged between the Railway Department of Japan and the Russia authorities. The Japanese commissioners, including officials of the Railway Department, the S. M. R. and the Korean Railway, are to leave Japan for Moscow shortly. It is stated by a commissioner that when the traffic connection is arranged it will open a route from Japan to Europe, which can be covered in one-third of the time and one-half the cost compared with what it is at present.

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Sept. 6.—In the cholera epidemic in Yokohama 18 cases have been reported since the first. Suspented cases are reported from Tokyo and Kobe.

Sept. 7.—Cholera has appeared in Tokyo and is spreading in various directions. There have been 44 true and suspected cases in the city. The sanitary police are taking every means to nip the epidemic in the bud.

Sept. 8.—It has been decided to present a set of silver cups with the Imperial crest to each of the four Russian aviators, who have made a successful flight from Russia to Japan, which the Japanese Government considers to have done much for the development of aviation and the cultivation of friendship beetween Japan and Russia. This is unprecedented special official treament accorded to foreign aviators.

Sept. 9.—The Yokohama Municipality is taking a positive way of encouraging the residence of foreign traders and other foreigners, who left Yokohama for Kobe and other places at the time of the earthquake, by building them dwelling houses on the Bluff, each of which will cover an area of 35 *tsubo* and have a lawn of 80 *tsubo*. The design has been drawn uy by a specialist in foreign dwelling houses and is thought to be ideal, each house costing about 5,000 yen.

Fire broke out in the hygiene room of the Medical College of the Kyushu University at 8. 20 P. M. today, and after destroying several rooms, 715 *tsubo* in total area, it was distinguished at 10.20 P. M. This is the second fire recently occuring in the Medical College.

Sept. 11.—A clinical thermometer has been invented by Mr. Hori of the Ito Aeroplane Works. It resembles a watch in shape, which is connected with a copper tank of small finger size by a copper wire. No longer than 40 seconds is necessary for taking the temperature with it. Another thermometer made by Mr. Hori has a dexice, by which temperature is recorded autmatically on the chart. The medical professors who were shown the thermometers and who experimented with them have spoken of them admiringly.

The 220th day, the second critical day for the rice crop, passed quietly today.

Setpt. 13.—The population of Yokohama is estimated approximately at about 385,000 as against 441,000 existing in 1922 and 313,000 soon after the earthquake.

Sept. 13.—It is learned that Crown Princess will care herself for her expected infant giving it her own breast. This is departure from past usage, by which all Imperial infants have been put under the care of nurses soon after birth.

Sept. 14 —Mr. A. Maki and six other explorers have come back to Yokohama after their successful exploration of unexploren Canadian Rockies.

Sept. 15.—Prince George of England arrived at Yokohama this morning on bord the Hawkins. He was welcomed by Masters of Ceremonies, Naval officers, the Governor of Konagawa Prefecture and many other persons. At 2 P.M., he left for Tokyo.

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Social Problems of Agricultural Life in Japan

By Dr. Takeo Ono

(Dr. Takeo Ono is an eminent agricultural expert in the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. He has very recently received the degree of Doctor of Agriculture for his elaborate study of the squirarchy in this country, which has been published in book form. The following is a speech he recently made at Keio University.)

I

IN considering the present social problems of agriculture in Japan we must seek for their causes, distant as well as recent.

During the Tokugawa period there was a system of landowneraship closely akin to that advocated by socialism, as is evidenced by the Prohibition of Eternal Disposal of Land which was issued in March, 1643 and again the laws of Inheritance and the Limiting of Landownership which were later issued.

In those days, there were no great landholders as we see nowadays, except the squires who were permitted by the Shogunate Government to wear swords and assume surnames, and also same other influential persons of eminent rank, these two latter classes of men, however, not being entitled to be called peasants. Therefore, it is perhaps correct to assume that during that period there was no marked distinction of social classes as exists to-day in the villages. But since the Meiji era set in, the new Government made a point of subverting almost every institution that came from the old *regime* and introduced the system of capitalism and the nations connected with it from Europe.

Under the new *regime* with its new machinery of politics and laws large landholders sprang up all over the country. Since the Prohibition of Eternal Disposal of Land was replaced in 1872 (Feb. 15), by another law allowing free disposal of one's holdings, and besides the purport of the Constitution and the Civil Code which were later promulgated was to ensure the private holding of property, the landholders gradually gained influence and came to the fore in the social life of this country. A custom arose among wealthy people to lend money on the security of estates, and in case of default, to take over the estates as compensation for the debt, thus augmenting their land possessions.

Thus the seeds of the strife now occurring between the landlords and their tenants were sown in the early transformations of the land system at the beginning of the Meiji era. That is to say, these transformations of the land system were the remote causes of the serious social problems of agricultural life now worrying our statesmen and scholars.

Trouble of this kind began to attract public attention about 1918. The direct causes were the influence of new thoughts on the one hand and the pressure of life under which the peasants began to labour on the other hand. In regard to the influence of new thoughts, I may point out that since the arguments in favour of the tenants began to be put forward by the writers in such progressive magazines as the *Kaizo* (Reconstruction) and the *Chuo Koron* (Central Review) and also by Dr. Hajimé Kawakami in his monthly pamphlet, *Studies in Social Problems*, the young generation in the rural districts and the people associating with them gradually absorbed these nations and began to perceive the injustice of their position vis-a-vis the landlords.

I am not overstating the case in saying so, for the reports issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce relating to the state of thought of the young people in the provinces bear out this assertion. Also it must not be forgotten that the utterances delivered in the summer lecture classes held in local provinces, which are tinctured with a leaning towards the interests of the lower classes

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have had much to do with the change of provincial ideas about the relationship between landlord and tenant.

Economically speaking, the hardships of living drove the peasants to introspection and agitation in favour of better terms from their landlords. According to the investigations made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the annual income of the average tenant farmer is 765 Yen ($306), of which 730 Yen is deducted for household expenses, including the rent. From these figures it can be imagined what a miserable existence our poor peasants, lead.

Now to consider the position of the landowners. The Government regards those possessing upwards of 122,5 acres as large landowners. According to the investigations of 1923, landowners of that qualification number about 5,000. About 1921 or 1922 they numbered 4,000, and before those years about 3,500. The tenant farmers, of whom a portion are small landholders, who besides hold some estates in tenure, number 3,700,000. I may mention by the way that the largest landowners of Japan belong to Hokkaido, possessing about 11,025 acres also to the prefecture of Niigata.

The direct causes for the strife between landlord and tenants are varied. But the main cause is the failure of crops owing to bad weather, on account of which the peasants plead inability to pay the full rent and demand a reduction which the landlord refuses. Another cause is that the tenants demand a reduction of the rent for the alleged reason that they are unjustly high.

To understand the latter case we must go to the figures showing the rates of the rents. First of all, in Japanese agriculture the system of cultivation in the case of paddy-fields is either the one-field system or the two-field system as the case may be, according to the condition of the land. The one-field system is that rice only is grown once a year, while the two-field system is that rice and wheat (or barley) are grown in a year in rotation. By the one-field system 1270 quarts of rice are obtainable per acre on the average, of which one half is taken for rent. By the two-field system 1425 quarts par acre are obtainable on the average, of which 55 per cent. is paid in rent. We can trust these figures because the Department of Agriculture and Forestry (one of the two independent ministries into which the original Department of Agriculture and Commerce was divided) carried out the investigations at extraodinary pains to secure accuracy. Strife arises from the difference of interests on both sides, which influences the opinion on either side as regards the price of rent.

There is a system of examination carried on by the prefectual officials of the quality of rice by which rice that fails to come up to the standard is not allowed to be sent to merket. To this examination the tenant farmers generally object because it only conduces to the profits of the landlords who accordingly receive the products of good quality, which fetch them better prices than otherwise.

Sometimes the obdurate landlords regard their tenants as their slaves or servants even to-day, so that when the latter fail to show them respect or when the former conceive that the latter have some ill-will against them they resort to raising the rent with the ulterior purpose of ousting them.

In some cases, quarrels occur over the validity the lease, in consequece of the tenants failing to pay the fixed rent owing to bad crops, in which case the landlords, notwithstanding the apologies of the tenants, demand the full payment of the rent or threaten to deprive them of their leases. But the tenants strongly insists on their rights to the lease, by declarding that they are entitled to the right of permanent tenure of the land by virtue of the continuous tenancy that their forefathers enjoyed, as ensured by law, while on the other hand the landlord maintains that the lease merely depends on the hiring-out contract of short duration. In this kind of contention the imperfection of the existing law admits of much chicanery to which both parties can resort. So we can hope the perfecting of the law will go far towards diminishing the number of lawsuits arising from this defect.

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Seaweed on the Coasts of Japan

By Dr. K. Okamura

EACH country in the world has specific animals and plants such a selephants, crocodiles, etc., in a warm country and bears, salmon, etc., in a cold country. In Japan, pine, cedar, crysanthemun and cherry are trees peculiar to her. In the sea, a variety of seaweed grows in the northern part of the Pacific, constituting an independent zone. We have found upon research 686 kinds of Japanese seaweeds, of which 266 grow also in the Australian, Indian, Red and other Southern seas and 116 in Okhotsk and Northern seas, making the total of 384. When these foreign sepcies are deducted from the above 686 kinds, there are 204 purely Japanese speeies left.

Those growing along the Japan Sea and Pacific coasts of Japan number 145, of which 78 are specific, those only found along the Pacific Coast and not along the Japan Sea Coast number 235, of which 146 are specific and those existing only along the Japan Sea Coast and not the Pacific Coast number 22, of which 13 are specific. Thus, the Pacific Coast has general seaweeds and specific seaweeds nearly 10 times more than those on the Japan Sea Coast.

Genuses very more than species. There are 16 peculiar genuses growing along the Japanese coast, and 6 of them being deducted from the number as commonly existing both on the Japan Sea and Pacific coast, the Pacific coast has 11 and the Japan Sea coast 1. This gives a wider difference than that of the species between the two coasts. In the writer's opinion, this difference is due to the fact that the Japan Sea was created far later than the Pacific, which has been in existence since the creation of the globe. The Japan Sea was originally a part of the Asiatic continent, which sank through earth quakes or other great alterations in the globe. It is geologically explained that the pliocene series came at the end of the third period of the early modern age in geological chronology and then at the beginning of its fourth period, afrer which human beings came into existence. The Japan Sea was created before the or at the end of the pliocene series, which is rather too early to produce much variety of seaweeds. This is not simple in the case of seaweed, but it must be the same with animals, not many of which may be found on the Japan Sea side as peculiar to it.

Another feature in the Sea of Japan is that animals which inhabit in it are not so variable in kind, although they may be large in number. This is due to its smallness. The same feature is possessed manifestly by its seaweed.

Seaweed in the Japan Sea have the following distribution:--

1. From Shumsh Island to Kinka-zan, Rikuzen.	Subfrigid Zone.
A. From Shumsh Island to Muroran (Including Saghalien Coasts).	Pure Subfrigid Zone.

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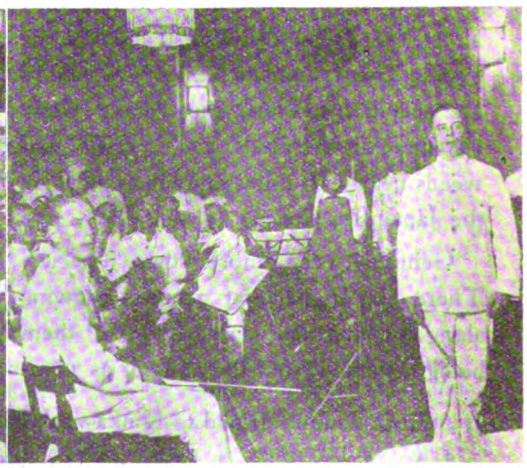
B. From Muroran to Kinka-zan.	Middle Zone between Sub-frigid and Temperate Zones.
2. From Kinka-zan, Rikuzen to Oshima, Hyuga.	Temperate Zone.
A. From Kinka-zan to Inuboe-saki.	Last Barrier of the Sub-frigid Zone.
B. Promontoried District (Including the Six Idzu Islands, except Hachijo-jima).	Containing some Seasweed of the Sub-Tropical Zone.
C. Other Parts.	Pure Temperate Zone.
3. From Oshima, Hyuga from South Satsuma Islands, Bosaki, the Loochoo Islands, Formosa, the Bonin Islands and the Hachijo Islands.	Subtropical Zone.
4. From Bosaki, South Satsuma to the Fusan-Tsushima Viewing Line.	Corresponding 2.
A. Promontoried District (Koshikijima Goto. Etc.)	
B. Other Part.	Corresponding to C of 2.
5. From the Fusan-Tsushima Viewing Line to the Tsugaru Straits.	Corresponding to C of 2.
6. From the Tsugaru Straits to Nemuro, Nosa, and Nuno-zaki through Soya.	Middle Zone Resembling B of 1.
7. From Fusan, Korea to the Neighbourhood of Gensan.	Corresponding to C of 2.
8. From the Neighbourhood of Gensan to Tumangang.	Corresponding to A of 1.
9. From Fusan to the Mouth of the Yalu River.	Corresponding to C of 2.

Ambassador Hayashi Coming Back to Japan



The Naval Band of the *Hawkins* Performing at the Tokyo Broodcasting Station

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The State Regulation of Religion

(III)

CHAPTER IV

Christianity was first introduced into Japan by Francis Xavier, a Jesuit Father, who came to Kagoshima in 1549. This was the time when Nobunaga Ota was at the height of his pewer, and he gave great encouragement to the spread of the Christian religion. Hideyoshi Toyotomi. his successor, too was kindly disposed towards it. Cambined with the devout and untiring work of the missionaries, this attitude on the part of the authorities mada it possible for Christianity to gain its followers with wonderful rapidity. Their number is reported to have been as large as hundreds of thousands.

Hideyoshi, however, changed his policy later on. Christianity was interdicted, its followers were persecuted, and the missionaries had to leave the country. When the Tokugawa Shogunate was established, still stricter measures were adopted, especially after the Shimabara Rebellion, 1637. Christianity had now no hope or being revived under the most regorous government policy of exclusion. The only port open to foreigners was Deshima, Nagasaki, where the Dutch tradesmen were allowed to carry on their business.

The American envoy, Commodore Perry, came to Uraga, in 1853, demanding a friendly commercial treaty for his country. The Shogunate government granted this request in 1858 not only to America, but to Russia, England, France, and Holland, and in the year following the three ports of Kanagawa, Nagasaki, and Hakodate were opened to foreign rade. A party of American missionaries was the first to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered to them. Among them were Rev. J. Liggins, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, and Rev. C. M. Willams, who came to Nagasaki. These were soon followed by Dr. G. F. Verbook, of the Presbyterian Church, and J. Goble, of the American Baptist Missionary Society, and others. In 1864, Rev. J. H. Ballagh, of the Dutch Reformed Church, came from America, and in the following year Dr. Thompson, of the American Presbyterian Church, reached here as missionary.

In 1869, Rev. D. C. Greene made Kobe the basis of his mission work representing the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The first woman missionary, Miss Mary Kidder, of the Dutch Reformed Church, arrived here in the same year. In 1873, the American Methodist Episcopal Church and the Canadian Methodist Church sent their missionaries, and in 1876 the Evangelical Association of North America started its propaganda work.

When the feudal system of Tokugawa collapsed and the Imperial House was restored to its power, the edicts prohibiting "Kirishitan" were withdrawn in the sixth year of Meiji (1873), and the missionaries were officially permitted to establish schools, to publish religious tracts, or to preach their doctrines in all the sea-ports open for foreign trade. In 1872, Rev. Brown and Rev. Ballagh, of Yokohama, established, aided by their young followers, a Christian church to be known as the "Yokohama Yaso Kyokwai," which was the beginning of the Union Church. In the following year a

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sister church was organized at Tsukiji, Tokyo. This was the first Christian church in the Metropolis. In 1876, Nagasaki saw another church established. Later all these churches were federated in the name of the United Church of Christ in Japan. This was the origin of the "Nihon Kirisuto Kyokwai."

Rev. D. C. Greene who started his mission work in Kobe established a church known as the "Settsu First Christian Church." This was the first Congregational church ever organized in Japan, which developed into the present "Kobe Kumiai Kirisuto Kyokwai." In the same year, the Umemoto-Cho Church came into existence in Osaka, which later came to be called the "Osaka Kumiai Kirisuto Kyokwai." Some time before this, thirty-five students of the Kumamoto Foreign School, who were converted to Christianity under the influence of their American teacher, Captain Janes, came up to Kyoto, and entered the Doshisha College just established by Jo Neeshima who had lately returned from America. After their graduation from the college they grew active as propagators of Christianity, and built up the foundations of the "Nihon Kumiai Kirisuto Kyokwai." In 1872, Rev. Loomis and Rev. Ballagh opened a Bible class for young men in the above-mentioned Church at Yokohama every Sunday afternoon. In 1873, a Congregational Missionary, Dr. Berry, set up in Kobe a sunday-school probable the first one conducted in the Japanese language. As to the vernacular translation of the Bible, in which Dr. Brown had been engaged for some time, the work progressed rapidly early in the Meiji era, and the New Testament was completed in December 1879, and the Old Testament in 1886. The chief translators were Brown, Verbeck, Greene, and Maclay, while among the native assistants were Takakichi Matsuyama, Masatsuna Okuno, Masahisa Uyemura, Kajinosuke Ibuka, Goro Takahashi, and others.

In 1880, the Young Men's Christian Association was first organized in Tokyo, and among the leaders were to be mentioned Hiromichi Kozaki, Kajinosuke Ibuka, Masahisa Uyemura, and Yoshiyasu Hiraiwa.

In 1870, Miss Kidder opened a school for girls in Yokohama. This was the first iustitution of the kind in Japan, and from it developed the present Ferris School for Girls. Four years later another girls' school was erected in Kobe by the Congregationalists.

According to the statistics of 1882, there were 145 foreign missionaries, 93 organized churches, 13 of which were self-supporting, 4,367 adult members, 39 mixed schools 15 girls' schools, 9 Middle Schools, 7 theological colleges, 109 Sunday schools, 49 ordained preachers, 100 assistant preachers, 37 Bible women, and 5 hospitals.

In 1883, the Church of Christ sent missionaries to Japan, and in 1885 the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America did the same. The American Society of Friends, and the Evangelical Protestant Missionary Society of Germany and Switzweland also despatched their agents. In 1886, Missionaries came from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in Osaka a hall was set up for the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1887 the missionaries and representatives of the Episcopal Church of England and America had a conference, the result of which was the organization of the Holy Catholic Church of Japan. In the same

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year, the American Unitarian Association sent its representative, Rev. A. M. Knapp, and following him came Rev. Clay McCauley.

On February 11, 1889, the Constitution was promulgated, and freedom of faith was definitely gurarantеed by the Article XXVIII. This year, L. D. Wishard, International College Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association came, and planned out a summer school for Bible study for the first time in this country. Since then every summer sees its work carried on. The United Church of Christ in Japan changed its name into the Church of Christ in Japan, compiled a fundamental law, settled on its creeds, and at last became an independent organization. Soon after, they put up a Board of Mission and made progress towards a financial independence.

In 1890, the Universalist General Convention to America sent its missionaries. In 1895, officers of the Salvation Army came, Gumpei Yamamuro joined it, and they at once started on their propaganda work. In the same year, the United Berthren in Christ started a mission.

While the foreign missionaries up to 1901, were not allowed to hold land in Japan, which greatly inconvenienced their activities, the Home Minister this year gave permission to the Baptist Missionary Society in Japan to organize a corporation which can hold and manage lands and buildings for missionary purposes.

In 1905, the Japanese Congregationalists planned to be financially independent of the foreign mission at the end of this year, in which they later succeeded.

In 1907, representatives of the Methodist Church of Canada, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church convened in Tokyo with the view to effect a confederation of the three denominations in Japan. The First General Conference of the Methodist Church of Japan thus took place, and Yoichi Honda was chosen to be its first Bishop and was duly consecrated. In the same year F. L. Brown, of the International Sunday School Association, came here, and the outcome of this visit was the organization of the Sunday School Association of Japan, marking an epoch in the history of the Sunday School of the Christian Church. The conference of the World's Student Christian Federation was also held this year in Tokyo, in which 160 foreign visitors took part representing twenty-five nations. This was the first of a world's convention of any kind in Japan.

The Catholic Church has been active ever since the opening of the sea-ports for foreign trade. The missionaries from the Société des Missions Etrangères in Paris are working all over the country, which is now divided by them into seven districts: Tokyo, Osaka, Hakodate, Nagasaki, Shikoku, Niigata, and Supporo. At present a Bishop resides in Tokyo, and in Shikoku the Dominicans from Spain are active, while in Hokkaido the Franciscans have found their principal fields of activity, where there are two Trappist manasteries. The Jesuit missionaries reached here again in 1908, but instead of following up their predecessors' work, they have now a college established in Tokyo and concentrate their efforts on education. Besides the Jesuits, those that are chiefly engaged in educational work are Missionaires de Marie, Société des Soeurs de Saint Paul, Société de Sacré Coeur, and others. In the prefecture of

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Nagasaki where the Catholics have been at work for the last three hundred years, though secretly, they are still in ascendency.

The activitities of the Greek Church centre in the person of the Russian priest, Father Nicolai, who came to Japan first as priest attached to the Russian consulate in Hokkaido in 1859. He reached Japan after crossing Siberia, and while settling in Hakodate, he baptized Takuma Sawabe and two other Japanese. In 1872, he came to Tokyo where he began to missionarize. In 1884, he started to build a fine large church in Tokyo, which was completed in 1891. The church is regarded as the greatest and finest building of this sort in all Japan. The internal disturbances in Russia which followed the great world war made it very diffecult to maintain this beautiful edifice, but in 1919 the followers succeeded in organizing an independent church to be known as the "Orthodox Church of Christ in Japan." The present superintendent is Father Sergie.

The following are the foreign missionary societies that are represented in Japan at present:

Roman Catholic.	
Société des Missions Entrangéres.	Paris, France.
Sobiété des Marianistes	Fribourg, Switzerland.
Société des Soeurs de Saint Paul	Chartres, France.
Société des Soeurs du Saint Enfant Jesus	Chauffailles, France.
Société des Soeurs Franciscaines Missionnaires de Marie	Rome, Italy.
Ordo Proedicatorum Sancti Dominici	Avila, Spain.
Societas Verbi Divini	Steijl, Netherland.
Presbyterian.	
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in U.S.A	New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
The Committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in U.S.A.	Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A.
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America	New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in U.S.A.	Philadelphia, Penn., U.S.A.
Woman's Union Misssion.	New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
Congregationalists.	
The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	Boston, Mass., U,S.A.
Methodists.	
Methodist Mission Board	New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
South Methodist Mission Board	Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A.
Canada Methodist Mission Board	Toronto, Canada.
Episcopal.	
The Society of the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts	London, England.
The Church Missionary Society	London, England.

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The Missionary Society of the Canadian Church . .	Toronto, Canada.
The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in U.S.A.	New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
Baptists.	
American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society . . .	Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
Church of Christ.	
Foreign Christian Missionary Society	Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.
Evangelical Association.	
The Missionary Society of the Evengelical Association.	Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.
Lutherans.	
Lutheran Gospel Association of Finland	Finland.
United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church .	Salem, Va., U.S.A.
The United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	Salem, Va., U.S.A.
United Lutheran Church in America	Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.
Methodist Protestants.	
The Board of the Foreign Missions of the Methodist Protestant Church	Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.
United Brethren in Christ.	
Foreign Missionary Society of the United Brethren in Christ	Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A.
General Evangelical Protestants.	
Allgemeiner Evangelisch Protestantischer Missionsverein	Berlin, Germany.
Christians.	
The Mission Board of the American Christian Convention	Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A.
Hephzibah.	
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association	Tabor, Io., U.S.A.
Friends.	
The Foreign Missionary Society of the Friends of Philadelphia	Philadelphia, Penn., U.S.A.
Universalists.	
Foreign Mission Board of the Universalist Church in U.S.A.	Utica, N.Y., U.S.A.
Free Methodists.	
General Missionary Board of the Free Methodist Church	Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Salvation Army.	
International Headquarters of the Salvation Army. .	London, England.

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1. The preaching Halls, Perachers, and Followers belonging to Shinto, for the year 1922.

Denomination.	Peaching Halls.	Peachers. Men.	Peachers. Women.	Total.	Followers.
Shinto	608	7.676	616	8.292	
Knrozumi-Kyo . .	471	3.598	304	3.902	
Shusei-ha . . .	404	6.970	254	7.224	
Taisha-Kyo . . .	175	3.815	98	3.913	
Fuso-Kyo . . .	281	2.942	500	3.442	
Taisei-Kyo . . .	219	3.013	367	3.380	
Jikko-Kyo . . .	182	2.091	695	2.786	
Shinshu-Kyo . .	300	3.050	480	3.530	
Mitake-Kyo . . .	641	8.361	890	9.251	
Migogi-Kyo . . .	41	1.439	190	1.629	
Shinri-Kyo . . .	204	1.395	284	1.679	
Konko-Kyo . . .	694	1.226	369	1.595	
Tenri-Kyo . . .	4.164	19.082	2.212	21.294	
Total. . . .	8.384	64.658	7.259	71.917	

The Temples and Priests belonging to Buddhism for 1922.

Denomination.	Temples.	Priests. Men.	Priests. Women.	Total.
Tendai-Shu	3.405	2.059	21	2.080
Jimon-Ha	654	288	2	290
Shinsei-Ha	415	313	25	338
Total.	4.474	2.708	48	2.660
Koya-Ha	2.696	1.486	9	1.495
Omuro-Ha	1.225	800	15	815
Daigo-Ha	1.066	662	1	663
Daikakuji-Ha	576	446	2	448
Toji-Ha	156	89	1	90
Senyuji-Ha	38	27	1	28
Yamashina-Ha	157	64	2	66
Ono-Ha	34	21	0	21
Kakuha-Rengo	—	—	—	—
Shingi-Shingon-Shu	—	—	—	—
Chizan-Ha	2.995	1.817	—	1.817
,, Buzan-Ha	3.043	1.696	22	1.718
Shingon-Ritsu-Shu	71	30	4	34
Total	21.005	12.506	153	12.563
Ritsu-Shu	10	5	—	5
Jodo-Shu	7.095	5.217	347	5.564
Seizan-Ha	1.182	895	34	929
Total	8.277	6.112	381	6.493

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Rinzai-Shu Tenryuji-Ha	124	80	7	87
,, Shokokuji-Ha	114	75	11	86
,, Kenninji-Ha	73	57	1	58
,, Nenzenji-Ha	462	305	8	313
,, Myoshinji-Ha	3.532	2.626	240	2.866
,, Kenchoji-Ha	438	285	—	285
,, Tofukuji-Ha	424	276	12	288
,, Daitokuji-Ha	199	144	8	152
,, Engakuji-Ha	217	132	1	133
,, Eigenji-Ha	126	93	7	100
,, Hokoji-Ha	189	123	—	123
,, Buttsuji-Ha	49	36	—	36
,, Kokutaiji-Ha	24	21	—	21
,, Kogakuji-Ha	61	28	—	28
Sodo-Shu	14.221	11.641	36	11.987
Obaku-Shu	525	338	14	352
Total	20.778	16.260	345	16.915
Hongwanji-Ha	9.777	8.122	—	8.122
Otani-Ha	8.413	6.374	—	6.374
Takata-Ha	618	501	—	501
Kosho-Ha	298	246	—	246
Bukkoji-Ha	337	272	—	272
Kibe-Ha	56	49	—	49
Idzumoji-Ha	36	38	—	38
Yamamoto-Ha	12	11	—	11
Seishoji-Ha	35	35	—	35
Sannonto-Ha	34	27	—	27
Total	19.616	15.675	—	15.675
Nichiren-Shu	3.706	3.287	23	3.310
Kenpon-Hokke-Shu	404	327	—	327
Hommon-Hokke-Shu	308	264	6	270
Hommon-Shu	213	163	—	163
Hommyo-Hokke-Shu	65	77	—	77
Nichiren-Sho-Shu	135	50	—	50
Fujifuse-Ha	3	1	—	1
Fujifuse-Komon-Ha	1	1	—	1
Total	4.961	4.303	29	4.332
Yudzu-Nembutsu-Shu	357	222	9	231
Ji-Shu	490	358	—	358
Hoso Shu	42	17	—	17
Kegon-Shu	27	17	1	18
Unclassified (Be onging to more than one sect	52	—	—	—
Total	968	614	10	624

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The Educational System of Japan

III

THE Japanese higher educational system consists of high schools, universities, academies and industrial schools, besides, which there are higher normal schools, girls' higher normal schools, special teacher's training schools, industrial teacher's training schools and training schools of industrial supplementary school teachers.

The higher post-graduate and supplementary courses of girls' higher schools, which were described before on the subject of the middle educational system, come under the category of higher education. Not a few schools classified under the head of other education give higher education. The following table shows the number of schools under the higher educational system and the number of their students since 1913:—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of. Students.
1922 . . .	334	96,116
1921 . . .	303	86,141
1920 . . .	269	75,974
1919 . . .	254	70,258
1918 . . .	238	67,002
1917 . . .	249	63,555
1916 . . .	244	59,843
1915 . . .	231	59,145
1914 . . .	233	58,532
1913 . . .	223	54,137

(1) High School—This has for its object the completion of men's common education. There are the higher and ordinary courses and the term of study is 3 years for the former and 4 years for the latter, making the total of 7 years. The school may have a post-grduate course of one year and a preparatory course of two years, when it is particularly important to have it. The ordinary course may be dispensed with.

The qualifications for admission into the ordinary and preparatory courses of high schools and their curriculums are not different in particuler from those of middle schools under the fourth year course and preparatory course. The school is divided into the literary and scientific courses, which admit those finishing its ordinary course or the 4th year course of middle schools or those possessing at least a similar proficiency giving education necessary for entering universities or entering the world as gentlemen. The curriculum of the higher course of the school and its weekly lesson hours are as under:—

Literary Course:

Lesson	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.
Ethics	1	1	1
Japanese Language and Chinese Classics . .	6	5	5
First Foreign Language .	9	8	8
Second ,, ,, .	4	4	4
History	3	5	4
Geography	2	0	0
Outline of Philosophy .	0	0	3
Psychology and Logic .	0	2	2
Legislation and Economy	0	2	2
Mathematics	3	0	0
Natural Science . . .	2	3	0
Gymnastics	3	3	3
Total	33	33	32

The foreign languages are two of the following: English, French and German, the first language being learned by the students in the ordinary course or in

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middle schools. But this first language may be changed, when it is so desired by students or they need not necessarily learn the second language. In this case, the weekly lesson hours are changed.

Scientific Course:

Lesson.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.
Ethics	1	1	1
Japanese Language and Chinese Classics	4	2	0
First Foreign Language	8	6	6
Second ,, ,,	4	4	4
Mathematics	4	4	6
Natural Science	0	3	5
Chemistry	0	3	5
Botany and Zoology	2	2	4
Mineralogy and Geology	2	0	0
Psychology	0	2	0
Legislation and Economy	2	0	0
Drawing	2	2	2
Gymnastics	3	3	3
Total	32	32	32

2 hourse of mathematics out of its 6 hours, 2 hours of drawing and 4 hours of botany and zoology !n the third year class are optional. Other rules are the same as in the Literary Course.

Lessons of the post-graduate course are chosen from among the Japanese language, Chinese classics, foreign languages, history, philosophy, ethics, sociology, law, politics, economy, mathematics, natural science, chemistry, botany, zoology, mineralogy, geology, astronomy, meteorology, applied chemistry, mechanical engineering and industry. The student who finished the course is called *tokugyoshi*.

In April, 1923, only three high schools had the ordinary course and none the preparatory or post graduates course. It was for the reason that the establishment of the courses had been remdered unnecessary by the perfect ordinary elementary school system for the preparatory course, by the spreading of middle school education for the ordinary course and by the entering into universities of all the graduates of the higher course for the post-graduates course. The following denote the number of high schools and their students in 1914:—

Year.	No. of High Schools. No.	No. of Students. No.
1923	45	—
1922	31	18,813
1921	27	16,500
1920	14	8,207
1919	9	7,034
1918	9	6,821
1917	9	6,575
1916	9	6,466
1915	9	6,485
1914	9	6,636

The above number of high schools were on March 31st, each year and those of their students on March, 1st, each year. The number of students in 1923 is unknown. In 1923, there were three high schools provided with the ordinary course, and none before that year.

(2) Universities.—The university is mainly formed of Several colleges, but may have one. Each college has necessarily a post-graduate course, and the universities, which have several colleges, may establish a university hall to connect their post-graduate courses. A preparatory course also may be placed in a university, if it is specially necessary. Those, who can enter the college, are the graduates of the university's preparatory course or who finished the higher course of high schools or are the possessors of at least the same proficiency as them. Those in the college for not less than three years (not less than four years for the Medical

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College) after admission may be called *gakushi* (bachelor) upon fixed examination, and they can prosecute their studies in the post-graduate course. Most universities admit under their rules those, who can study a part of the lessons in the colleges.

The preparatory course is for two or three years. Those, who can apply for admission to the three years' course, must have finisherd the fourth year class of middle schools or possess at least the same profiency, ane those, who can apply for admission to the two years' course, must be the graduates of middle schools or possess at least the same proficiency.

Those, who prosecute their studies for not less than two years in the post-graduate course of universities and present theses, can obtain a doctorate, if these theses pass the Professors' Conference. Even those, who are outside the post-graduate course, can present theses and obtain a doctorate, if they are considered by the Professors' Conference to be possessed of at least the same proficiency as those prosecuting their studies in the post-graduate course. The following are the total number of universities and their students since 1914:—

Year.	Number of Universities.	Number of Students.
1923	31	—
1922	18	26,208
1921	16	21,915
1920	6	10,240
1919	5	9,040
1918	4	9,043
1917	4	9,705
1916	4	9,696
1915	4	9,611
1914	4	9,572

The number of universities were on March 31st and those of students on March 1st each year. The students include those of the preparatory and special courses of the universities. The number of students in 1923 is unknown.

In 1922, there were the following number of collegeties of the abovementioned universities and their students: —

Name of college	Number	Number of Students.
Law	7	3,211
Medical	6	2,309
Engineering	4	1,641
Literature	5	834
Scientific	3	547
Agricultural	2	1,299
Economic	5	2,726
Commercial	5	3,606
Literature and Law	2	371
Political Economy	1	390
Science and Engineering	1	673
Preparatory Course	14	8,601
Total	55	26,208

(3) Academies and Industrial Schools. —The academy gives lessons in higher art and science and the industrial college teaches industrial knowledge.

The academy must have a term of not less than three years. Those, who can apply for admission to the fine art and music schools, must have finished the third year class of middle schools or higher girls' schools, and other schools, they must be graduates of middle schools or girls' higher schools or possess at least the same proficiency. Each private school fixes the term of study, faculty, subjects of study and their standard, and rules concerning the preparatory, post-graduate and special courses, with the approval of the Minister of Education.

Those on a large scale are substantially not different from a university college, and not a few have been transformed into colleges of late. The number of

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academies and industrial, schools and the number of their students since 1914 were as follows:—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Students.
1923	130	—
1922	123	54,558
1921	114	51,498
1920	108	54,362
1919	107	50,957
1918	106	48,126
1917	104	44,476
1916	103	41,340
1515	104	40,736
1914	192	40,126

The number of schools were as on March 31st and those of the students as on March 1st, each year. The number of students in 1923 is unknown:

The following is the number of schools and students in 1922 classified according to sabjects:—

Faculty.	Number of Schools.	Number of Students.
Literature	24	4,489
Science.	2	651
Law	11	11,450
Economy	7	3,761
Religion	29	3,073
Medicine and Pharmacy.	24	8,973
Agriculture.	11	2,762
Industry	17	4,673
Commerce and Mercantile Merine	26	12,146
Fine Art	2	845
Music	1	867
Household Economy.	5	813
Physical Culture	1	55
Total	160	54,558

In the higher educational system of Japan, the organization of schools in various forms is recognized, adapting the good points the European and American systems and having regard to the actual condition of the country, in order to promote scientific research and to cultivate character. How it has developed and spread may be seen from the returns already set forth. But the people are not satisfied with the existing conditions, and there are not a few projects afoot to extend some schools or to create new institutions.

Other Education. — Besides the schools already mentioned there are kindergartens, blind schools, deaf and dump schools, and it is permitted to establish special schools for specific studies: There are reform schools and houses of cerrection under the direct contorol of the Government.

(1) **Kindergartens.**—The system of kindergartens is not so wide spread as that of primary schools, for infants are mostly brought up by the mothers themselves in Japan, except where it is specially necessary. It is, therefore, mostly in cities that kindergartens are found, although they are increasing in number yearly. The following shows the number of kindergartens and pupils:—

Year	Number of Kindergartens	No. of Pupils
1922	733	63,063
1921	728	62,127
1920	707	58,928
1919	612	51,834
1918	677	55,573
1917	665	53,611
1916	635	50,986
1915	605	48,813
1914	568	47,368
1913	534	44,940

The number of kindergartens is as on March 31st and of the pupils as on March 1st.

(2) **Blind and Dumb Education.** —It has been the Government policy since the beginning of the Meiji era to have on one unducated in the nation. Even crippled boys and girls have, therefore, been admitted into primary, middle and girls' higher schools, if they can attend for taking their lessons, whole or in part, adn those who cannot be educated unless under a special system, have been encouraged to enter the blind, and deaf and dumb school, there being the Blind School and Deaf and Dumb School Law enacted for the primary and middle school education of these unhappy people.

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Hokiichi Hanawa, a celebrated blind scholar in the Tokugawa period, who wrote vouminou books and taught a large number of pupils, is the ideal of these pupils, who are encouraged by his brilliant scholarship. The following table gives the number of blind schools and deaf and dumb schools and the number of their pupils since 1913:—

Year	No. of Blind Schools and Deaf and Dumb Sshools	Total No. of Pupils	No. of Blind	No. of Deaf and Dumb
1922	74	4,148	2,408	1,740
1921	78	3,993	2,310	1,681
1920	74	3,620	2,138	1,482
1919	74	3,641	2,203	1,438
1918	74	3,512	2,151	1,361
1917	73	3,389	2,076	1,313
1916	71	3,073	1,906	1,167
1915	65	2,848	1,757	1,091
1914	63	2,789	1,741	1,048
1913	57	2,669	1,600	1,069

The number of schools is as on March 31st and the number of pupils as on March 1st.

No exact returns are available showing how in general the blined, and deaf and dumb are educated, but there are annual statistics of the number of blind, and deaf and dumb children of school age and the number attending primary schools. The following are the latest returns, dated March 31st, 1922:—

	Total No.	No. in Schools	Blind Deaf and Dumb in 10,000 Children of School Age
Blind . .	2,904	266	2,77
Deaf and Dumb . .	6,360	909	6,07
Blind, Deaf and Dumb .	44	1	0,04
Total. .	9,308	1,176	8,88

The number of blind, deaf and dumb children who attend primary school in school age, is very few, as they are behind in physical and intellectual development.

(3) **Other Schools.**—These schools are those, which are not provided for in law as to kind, lessons, etc. and are established to meet special needs with official approval. It is not allowed to to establish this kind of school for children of school age, not given ordinary primary education, who are not granted a postponement of school attendance or are not exempted from it. The number of these special schools and the number of their students since 1913 are given below:—

Year	No. of Special Schools	Number of Students
1922 . . .	1,906	224,449
1921 . . .	2,078	217,892
1920 . . .	2,255	206,514
1919 . . .	2,463	198,878
1918 . . .	2,518	193,851
1917 . . .	2,523	184,387
1916 . . .	2,479	169,136
1915 . . .	2,440	166,244
1914 . . .	2,352	154,428
1913 . . .	2,333	148,761

The number of schools is as on March 31st and the number of students as on March 1st.

These schools are different in lessons and course from one an other, as the founders are lawfully allowed to fix them freely, some making simplicity and rapidity their object, others giving as high an education as colleges and still others resembling middle, girls' higher and industrial schools. The number of these schools and the number of their students existing in March, 1922 are given below, classified according to term, qualifications for admission, lessons and their standard:—

Classification	No. of Schools	No. of Students
Schools Like Primary Schools	722	43,931
Schools Like Middle Schools	59	14,097
Schools Like Girls' Higher Schools . .	54	13,218
Schools Lik Academies.	10	809
Schools Like Industrial Schools	54	33,414
Other Schools . . .	1,007	118,980
Total	1,906	224,449

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Confectionery in Japan

By H. Matsuzaki

Managing Director Morinaga Confectionery Co., Ltd.

ALTHOUGH it is not exactly known when something like confections were begun to be made in Japan in remote antiquity, for history notes the making of millet-jelly, when the Emperor Jimmu celebrated a victory on Mount Takakura. What first was known as *kashi* (confection) was, however brought in from China in the reign of the Emperor Suijin by a commissioner sent by him to that country to get the elixir of life.

At first, confections were made of fruits. Subsequently, with the change of the times and the development of human knowledge, the people were not satisfied simply with fruit-cake, and they made molasses, which was mixed with rice or barley, making new confections, distinguished from fruits and fruit-cake.

In the Tokugawa period, confectionery made strinking progress as general lines of industry and trade did. Towards its end, white sugar was imported from Holland and sponge-cake was made by the Dutch in Nagasaki. This constituted a new era in the history of confectionery. Still the industry made no rapid development, which was checked considerably by lack of a progressive spirit among the confectioners.

Then the Imperial Restration took place. Soon, foreign trade increased and foreign confections were imported, which awakened the drowsy Japanese confectioners to activity.

The amount of foreign confections imported was at first 20,000 or 30,000 yen a year and it increased to 70,000 or 80,000 yen in 1887 or 1888. In the meantime, manufacture was commenced bo some persons coming pack from foreign lands, where they learned it. Public taste increased exceedingly. But the industry was still in a very primitive state, for it was scarcely better than manual labour, nearly all confections being made by hand; and it was only in about 1899 that biscuits began to be made with imported machines, under the direction of foreign expert by a company, the beginning came of mechanical cake making in Japan. Soon, an opportunity for a greater development of the industry, as the import duty on foreign confections was raised heavily after the Japan-Russia War, when sugar was subject to a much higher comsumptioe tax and import duty than before to meet the necessity of postbellum financial adjustment by the Government. This eased the Japanese confectioners' troubleto stand against the foreign competition and allowed them to extend as much as they pleased.

At present, there are about 30 confectionery companies in Japan with the aggregate capital of 50,000,000 yen.

Japanese confections began to be exported in 1904 or 1905. The amount now stands at 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 yen a year. This is not so important an item of foreign trade. Yet proper encouragement given to the trade will

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most probably bring it to a better position than at present.

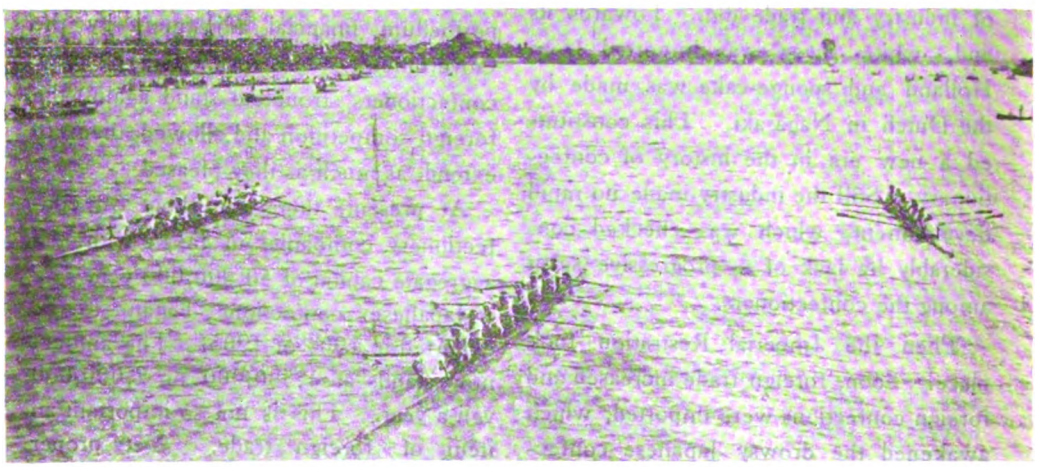
Materials ror foreign confectionery may be got in Japan up to 80 per cent, if a proper agricultural policy is taken by the Government. Then, it will be enough, if only chocolate is imported. Foreign confectionery is a product, which is quite certain to claim an important position in Japan's foreign trade as an international commodity in future, as it is eaten by all classes of people. China, India, South Sea Islands and other Asiatic countries have a population of about 900,-000,000, and granting that each person there consumes 1 yen worth of cake a year, the total comes to 900,000,000 yen, of which a shore of 10 per cent by us will add considerably to Japan's foreign trade, if we can export to that amount.

Confectionery was not formerly regarded as an independent industry in this country. When a national exhibition was to be held in Osaka in 1902, it was proposed among the exhibition executives to include confectionery in the Agricultural Department. This was strongly opposed by confectioners as an insult on them and they succeded in getting their products treated in the same way as other provisions.

The people have been more more interested in confectionery of late. Yet they do not truly understand it as yet and its industry is not regarded by them as of similar importance as some other lines of industry, not being freed from their prepossessed idea. Confectionery is not in any way inferior to other lines of industry, for it may be mentioned that the total amount of sugar consumed in Japan being about 12,000,000 bales a year, one-half is used by confectioners, and each bale consting about 25 yen, the total value paid by the latter comes to 150,000,000 yen. To this amount are added the cost of other materials, wages, freight rates, profits, etc., making total of 45, 000,000 yen, which forms the total production of confections in Japan.

The Morinaga Confectionery Co., to whose untiring efforts is due considerable of the present development of confectionery in Japan, is the biggest in the line, its yearly output amounting to about 20,000, 000 yen, which will be increased to 30, 000,000 yen, when its Tsurumi factory, which is now in course of erection, is completed and is put in operation.

The demand for confections, it is believed will muetiply the present amount in the near future, when it is easy to expect a consumption at a yearly ratio of 50 sen per capita, which is a mere pittance, when compared with what foreign countries consume.



Regatta of Ten University Students on the Sumida River

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Economics and Finance

Foreign Trade of Japan in August.—In August, the foreign trade of Japan amounted in value to 228,388, 000 yen for exports and to 191,109, 000 yen for imports, showing a favorable balance of 37,279,000 yen as may be seen from the following details:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

	Aug., 1925	Total Since Jan. 1925	Comp. with 1924
Exports	228,388	1,413,739	301,709 Ino.
Imports	191,109	1,857,512	97,693 ,,
Total	419,497	3,291,251	399,402 ,,
Excess of Ex. over Im. .	37,279	0	0
Excess of Im. over Ex. .	0	443,753	0

Importation of Raw Cotton.—The following gives the importation of raw cotton since July, 1924:—

Date	Indian Cotton Bls.	American Cotton Bls.	Chinese Cotton Bls.	Egyptian Cotton Bls.	Korean Cotton Bls.	Total
July, 1924 . . .	55,377	4,408	10,283	299	0	70,361
Aug. ,, . . .	72,608	21,123	26,365	535	0	120,367
Sept. ,, . . .	67,159	3,999	40,469	1	0	111,628
Oct. ,, . . .	63,216	20,717	111,956	650	0	196,589
Nov. ,, . . .	55,616	75,277	102,069	2,230	0	235,192
Dec. ,, . . .	74,795	135,618	119,405	7,098	0	336,916
Jan. 1925 . . .	126,431	71,438	56,423	6,019	0	260,311
Feb. ,, . . .	218,627	168,487	30,826	9,743	0	527,683
Mar. ,, . . .	326,116	109,363	17.029	3,993	0	456,501
Apr. ,, . . .	249,725	100,710	17,341	3,500	0	371,176
May ,, . . .	246,475	84,513	14,515	5,618	0	351,171
June ,, . . .	172,100	63,145	12,880	800	0	248,925
July ,, . . .	209,366	15,183	29,188	500	0	254,237

Fertilizers.—Fertilizers are stronger than had been expected, despite their being out of season. Bean cake stands at the head of the list, and sulphate of ammonia and saltpetre also show a considerable advance. When compared with March last, bean cake shows a rise of 40 per cent., sultpate of ammonia that of 27 per centr and saltpetre that of 18 per cent. The prices show more advance over the same date, 1924, 32 per cent for bean cake, 27 per cent. for sulphate of ammonia and 36 per cent. for saltpetre. The following table gives the latest prices and those ruling at the same time 1924 and 1923:—

Goods	Price Latest . Yen	Same Date, 1924 Yen	Same Date, 1923 Yen
Bean Cake	3.30	2.41	1.98
Sulphale of Ammonia	210.00	165.00	146.00
Saltpetre	188.00	138.00	123.00

The above prices are per piece for bean cake and per ton for sulphate of ammonia and salpetre, both of which are imported.

The existing price for bean cake is the highest since July, 1920 and that for

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sulphate of ammonia since October, 1920, that for saltpetre being the highest since April, 1920, execept at the beginning of this year, when it ran up to 200 yen in consequence of an accident to the Ginyo-Maru, laden with this cargo.

There are different reason for the advance, direct and indirect, the principal of which is the appreciation of rice and cocoons, which has given much increased earnings to the farmers incresing their purchasing capacity for fertilizers. At first, they purchased mostly bean cake, and after its shortage in the market they bought chiefly saltpetre and sulphate of ammonia.

Another reason for the rise of bean cake is the shortage of supplies in the Manchurian market, where its production was greatly diminished by a heavy rise in the price of soja beans, the yield of which fell off greatly this year, while its exportation to Europe continued active. This inflated steadily the price of soja beans since March last, the latest quotation in Dairen being 7.10 yen for September delivery and 7.25 yen for October delivery, being the highest ever recorded since the opening of the market. This has compelled not a few oil manufacturers, to suspend work, reducing the daily cutput to only 3,000 pieces of bean cake. This has strengthened saltpetre and sulphate of ammonia. Moreover, the price of sulphate of ammonia has been raised again recently in England, following which the Japanese manufacturers have announced they will not sell below certain limits for the reason that sulphate of ammonia is still lower than bean cake and that the stock is short.

The bean cake, sulphate of ammonia and saltpetre to arrive within the first part of this second half year under contracts are estimated as follows:—

Goods	1st Part of 2nd Half, 1925 Tons	1st Part of 2nd Half, 1924 Tons
Bean Cake	50,000	84,111
Sulphate of Ammonia...	16,000	10,919
Saltpetre...	2,400	3,723
Total	68,400	98,757

The amount to be imported in the first part of this second half year is thus less by 31 per cent, than that for the same period, 1924. In this view, the market is expected to tend stronger and stronger in the autumn, if agricultural products are kept up as strong as at present.

Production of Dyes in Japan.— In connection with the adoption of a national dye stuff industrial encouragement policy, the Industrial Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Industry has investigated the production of dye stuffs in Japan.

According to this investigation, the following is said to be the hlaf yearly production from September 1st, 1924 to February 28, 1925:—

Kind	Quantity Kilograms	Value Yen
Basic Dyes . .	86,895	419,576
Direct Cotton Dyes . . .	127,670	465,724
Acid Dyes . .	72,852	273,210
Sulphur Dyes .	3,481,477	2,208,612
Acid Mordant Dyes . . .	10,713	67,189
Other Mordant Dyes . . .	32,897	110,703
Base Colours .	3,761	13,159
Miscellaneous Dyes . . .	262,584	403,732
Total . .	4,078,851	3,962,205

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Summer and autumn Cocoon Crop.—The Yokohama Office of the Dai Nippon Sericultural Association has given out its second forecast of the summer and autumn cocoon crop throughout Japan, based on the reports received from its correspondents up to the 18th.

The second estimate of this year's gathering of silkworm eggs for the summer and autumn season amounts to 10,309,626 cards as against 9,311,270 cards representing the actual amount gathered for the same season last year, showing an increase of 998,356 cards, or 10.7 per cent. When compared with the first estimate. the above estimate show a gain of 3.9 per cent., the result of the resent activity of the raw silk market and the favourable condition of the mulberry crop.

According to the above estimate, the production of cocoons is placed at 40, 363,104 *kwamme* as against the actual yield of 34,340,682 *kwamme* for the same season, 1924, showing an increase of 3,022,422 *kwamme*, or 17.5 per cent. This result has been actieved by through care and attention taken in silkworm rearing in favourabl weather and with a good supply of good mulberry leaves, in addition to the growing activity of the raw silk market and the unexpectedly good price for cocoon ruling.

The summer and early autumn seasons are nearly over, and the late autumn season is in progress. The amount of silkworm rearing for the latter season has been on the increase of late years, and it is increasing again this year with circumstances tending generally in favour of it, Of the total summer and autumn crop of cocoon for this year, the late autumn crop in estimate to share 42 per cent. These cocoons will appear in the market most actively towards the end of September or the beginning of October.

Official Plan for Improving the North American Line.—It is said that at the Cabinet conference held on the 25th, a plan for building new economical steamers for the North American service was presented for consideration by Mr. Adachi, the Minister of Communications. Although the details are kept strictly secret, the plan is to build three passenger and cargo boats of the President type, each of 15,000 tons, with Diesel engines and a speed of 18 knots. Two are to be constructed at the Mitsubishi yards, and one at the Kawasaki yards, their operating expenditure to be aided officially from the fisical year of 1927-1928.

On Sept. 28, the T. K. K. called a meeting of its big shareholders when the President Mr. Asano replied to a question concerning the alleged official project to subsidize North American liners' building on condition of amalgamation with the N.Y.K., stating that the amalgamation question had been in suspenses for some time owing to the too wide difference between the terms asked and offered, that the company had heard nothing about Minister Adachi's alleged desire to subsidize the building of new steamers on condition of amalgamation and that at his recent interview with the Minister, the question had not been touched.

The company has a plan to build a number of 17,000 ton steamers and seems to have asked the Government to subsidize it. The amount of subsidy will most probably decide the feasibility of the plan.

Agitation Against Raising Import Duties on Iron Sheets and Zinc.—The raising of the import duty on iron sheets has been recently moved by the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yards and Iwai & Co., Osaka and that on zinc by Mitsui & Co. and Suzuki & Co.

The Kawasaki started the manufacturing of iron sheets in June, 1924 and put their product on the market only lately. They are selling them at a consinerable loss and wish the import duty to be enhanced as a means to prevent the importation of foreign goods. The project producing 100,000 tons a bear from 1926

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and then extending their capacity to 200,000 tons a year in the near future.

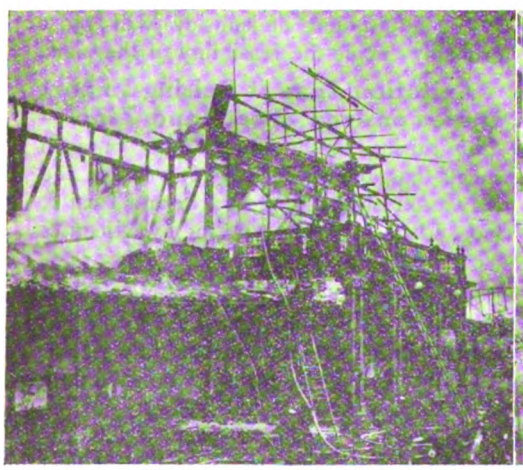
Against the movement there has been a counter-agitation started by the merchants and galvanized iron sheet manufaturers in Tokyo. Some representative of them have met their Osaka and Kyoto friends, discussion means to move against the raising of the import duties.

The agitators for the raising of the duties desire the present duty of 15 per cent. on iron sheets to be enhanced to 30 per cent. and that on zinc from 3 yen per ton to be raised to 6 yen for 98 per cent and to 10 yen for 99.9 per cent. (pure zinc). If the duty should be so raised, it would be impossble for the English iron sheet manufacturers to find businees here, unless they lower the price of the 13 piece goods to £14½ as against £17 as at present.

The recent termination of the Anglo-Japanese Tariff Convention brought up the import duty on the goods from 5.08 yen per ton to 15 per cent. ad val., or to 32 yen per ton, according to the current price, being about six times as much as the old rate. Thus it seems to be impossible for the English manufactures to redue their prices further. If so, the raising of the import duty will unavoidobly strengthen then the market price for the goods proportionately.

The raising of the import duty on zinc will also enhance considerebly the cost of galvanizing.

The resson for the counter-agitation is reported to be that iron sheets are not yet sufficiently produced here to meet the demand, those of 28 gauge and above being made only to 10 or 20 per cent. of the demand by the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yards and the Yawata Iron Works and being chiefly imported from England and America. In view of this such an enhancement of the import duty it is feared would increase greatly the burden of consumers and retard the progress of their industries. The existing duty being about six times as much as that before the termination of the Anglo-Japanese Tariff Convention, there can be no reason why a further enhancement necessary in so short a period as seven months the domestic iron sheets makers being sufficiently protected by the present statutory tariff and that the raising of the import duty on iron sheets will check the development of industry and trade in general, for the most part of the goods imported is used as material for galvanized iron sheets, the importation of which has been nearly killed by the development of the galvanizing industry here. Moreover, galvanized iron sheets made here are exported in increased quantities. The raising of the import duty on the material will ruin this industry.



Both Houses of the Imperial Diet Destroyed by Fire

Labour Deputies of Soviet Russia at Imperial Hotel

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From the Japanese Press

Mutual Safety Guaranty and Disarmament.—With reference to the 6th general meeting of the League of nations now in session, there are no particularly important subjects to be discussed at it, notes the *Osaka Asahi* in its editorial of September 15th, now that its peace protocol has been smothered by England and the mutual Safety guaranty treaty proposal is being considered apart from the league, it being only noteworthly that the French Prime Minister and the Japanese Plenipotentiary have spoken with emphasis that the peace protocol has not died in spirit. How the League lacks spirit may be seen from the fact that it has had to receive the mutual safety guaranty treaty proposal from certain powers, which have thrown out arbitrarily it pease protocol, truckling to them pretending that the treaty is a product of the protocol.

The paper hopes at least that the mutual safety guaranty treaty will be practically consistent in spirit with the peace protocol. It agrees with the statement of the Japanese plenipotentiary Ishij that he supports the bill, because it ams at preventing war between the treaty powers, without any imaginary enemy.

An ideal cannot be realized at once. The peace protocol was theoretically ideal but could not be put in practice at once due to different circumstances. An agreement, which is similar in spirit to it must be concluded and it must be kept inseparable from the League. The proposal treaty is called local, as it has simply Europe as the object of safety, whereas the peace protocol covered the world. Will the treaty be consistent in spirit with the protocol in guaranteeing the peace of Europe?

The treaty must be mutual as its name signifies. Otherwise, it will not be consistent with the spirit of the protocol. It must be accompanied by disarmament as was the protocol. Germany is completely disarmed under the Versailles Treaty, but France, Italy and England, the treaty powers, have not limited their armaments in the least. The treaty is, therefore, one-sided and cannot be considered as mutual. Poland, in the neighbourhood of Germany, has a big army and is dreaming of the realization of the idea of a greater Poland. Czecho-Slovakia and Belgium are being armed more and more.

In order to make the treaty truly mutual and consistent in spirit with the peace protocol, therefore, it must be accompanied by armament limitation. The protocol had a provision to go into operation upon the conclution of an armament reduction agreement at a disarmament conference to take place later. This was a proper step.

A certain power may propose the calling of a disarmament conference, apart from the League, upon seeing the absolute necessity of armament reduction to accompany the proposed mutual safety guaranty treaty.

The paper insists on its convocation by the League. One opinion is that the United States will not join the conference, for her republican party is against the League. The paper does not think it

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possible, however, that the armament reduction proposal will fall through at the conference even in case of America not joining it, for disarmament will be simply of the army. The proposed mutual safety guaranty treaty cannot be consistent in spirit with the peace protocol, unless a disarmament conference is convented at the instance of the League and a disarmament agreement concluded by it is made essentially a condition for the treaty. The paper opposes to the utmost the calling of a conference disregarding the existence of the League of nations.

Proposed Colonial Department.—It is learned that the creation of a Colonial Department is proposed in official quarters, in order to unify the administration system of the colonies. This is a question worthy of discussion, says the *Chugai Shogyo* in its editorial of September 15th. At present, the administrative offices in Korea, Formosa, Karafuto, the South Sea Island and Kwantung are connected only through the Colonial Bureau. The system is very incomplete for the unification of colonial administratioh and it is but natural that the administration should be in disorder and inactive.

This is ascribable to the inconsistent colonial policy adopted by the central Government, under which the Colonial Bureau often has been subject to changes in scale.

At present, Formosa, Karafuto, Korea, and other territories are left to the administration of their respective Governments-General or Civil Administration Offices with the Colonial Bureau as a connecting link. The system is liable to produce contradictions in administrative affairs slackening their administration and checking the development of their industries. If so, it is highly regrettable, and for remedying it, it is important to establish a Colonial Department and to unify the administrative system of the colonies.

It need scarcely be pointed out, the paper continues, that the Japanese national character is unfit for colonization. It is, therefore, doubtful whether the settlement of a new colonial policy will be successful. Nevertheless, it is absolutely necessary for Japan to develop overseas hereafter for her national prosperity and economic improvement. She will be soon urged to it by the natual tendency of the age.

The Paper believes that Japan's future great political policy and aim are connectt ed entirely with this point. She musturn her eye to the outside now rather to look inside. The object of the establishment of a Colonial Department must not be confined to adjusting and unifying the administrative system of the colonies, but shou!d be to accomplish farreaching purposes for the perfection of the national economic life. If it is proposed to create the department with this end in view, it need not be opposed simply for financial reasons. Superfluous expenses must be reduced as much as possible. At the same time, the formation of useful national systems, necessary for the carrying out of far reaching plans, must be given consideration beyond the interests of the hour. Politics is positive in its cardinal object and there ought to be no negative political policy. It is to be desired that the Government should not hesitate in adopting anything that it is believed will bring happiness to the nation in future.

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Sending of Specie to America.— The Government has at last decided to send specie abroad to strike the balance of Japan's international accounts, the first shipment of 4,000,000 yen being made to America on the 20th. It is unknown what reason led to the Government decision. The financial authorities speak of the benefits of sending specie, that it mitigates losses on the exchange balance incurred by the payment of the principal and interest of foreign loans and other payments by the Government, relieving Japan of her financial burden, and that it adds to the capacity of transfer of specie and helps the regulation of foreign exchange. It is also stated by them that the specie sent being of Government funds and having no connection with the Bank of Japnn's specie reserve, the metter will not unbeneficially affect the money market in Japan.

The sending of specie abroad is not so important a question, observes the *Tokyo Asahi* in its editorial of Sept. 18th. It is less important in the present case, where the amount involved is insignificant. Still the matter has aroused great public interest, for the reason that it may be observed as the partial lifting of the export ban on gold. The existing condition of Japan's international accounts is such as to make the future tendency of the exchange and their prospective balancing a matter of great uneasiness, and the only means to meet it would be to liberate specie held in Japan. Still it is impossible to at once lift the export ban on gold in the existing condition. A moderate and equitable method to be adopted at present for the object would be to necessarily and decidedly send specie abroad to a more or less large extent. It is not known how much the Government has decided to send. From the official statement that they money sent this time is owned by the Government and not of the Bank of Japan's specie reserve, however, it may be supposed that total to be shipped will be small and the Government does not intend drawing on the specie reserve for the purpose, as it would ill affect the money market. In the paper's opinion, a beneficial effect may be produced only on exchange regulation and the balancing of international accounts by sending specie to such an extent as to affect commodity prices in Japan and as long as its despatch is limited to the comparatively small amount of specie held by the Government and has nothing to do with the expansion and contraction of currency, it will be beyond hope to restrict import trade aud encourage exports. If the amount to be sent is so small as not to lower commodity prices here, no improvement in the international balance can possibly be effected.

At the end of July last, the specie held amounted to 1,440,000,000 yen, of which 270,000,000 yen was abroad With such a good amount held, the lifting of the embargo on gold will undoubtedly restore the exchange at once to the normal level. The stepe taken without anything, which touches the root of the question of improvement of the international balance will, however, only result in the frequent exodus of specie and soon in a severe fall in the exchange. Such sudden advances or declines in the exchange must be avoided both for exchange and tradal policies. In conclusion, the paper cosiders it a wise step to be taken in this transition stage, before the lifting of the vete on gold export if the Government will forward specie ne-

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cessarily without any restriction out of the holdings not only of itself but also of the Bank of Japan, following what was adopted by England in a similar period.

Proposed Second Disarmament Conference and the American nation.—President Coolidge desires to hold a second disarmament conference and seems to have got the agreement of the world's powers. Time will, however, probably be taken before America finally decides on the convocation of the conference, for the powers consulted agree it would be hard to hold it before the solution of the European safety guaranty question. The *Jiji* fears in its editorial of September 15th that Mr. Coolidge's desire will lose the chance of realization, if the guaranty question should be disposed of again with vagueness at the present general meeting of the League, of Nations, and it wishes the guaranty treaty passed this year, as it wants to see the disarmament conference called at the earliest possible date.

It is not ascertained wether Mr. Coolidge proposes naval and military disarmament. If he desires both, it is supposed that much greater difficulty will arise in arriving at a substantial plan for a reduction of military armaments than that for naval disarmament. Practically, the present military armament rivalry is the most powerful incentive of war. Moreover, every nation is suffering from overburdensome military expenditure. In this connection, the disarmament conference will have the great effect of accelerating the world's tendency to reduce military armament. In this sense, paper wishes the holding of the conference. At the same time, the paper thinks it necessary to tell the President and people of the U.S.A. that the present armament rivalry in the world is an outcome of international suspicion or international misunderstanding. It is a remarkable fact that there is a very large number of people in America, who speaks and behave aggressively and unceremoniously against other nations, while some people in it are earnest agitators for peace. The American national mobiliization practice held last year aroused the world's suspicion as to its object. Her recent Pacific maneuvers such as the visit to Australia by her big fleet and a trial air passage between San Francisco and Hawaii are also liable to give rise to suspicion as to her true object to concentrate her military power in the Pacific, although she may truly harbor no ill-will. Unless the true intention of such military policy is made clear, the world's peoples will be constantly excited, will a feeling of insecurity. Those Americans, who do not understand the true intention of their Government, have often openly abused other countries, promoting international suspicion or misunderstanding, which has brewed international antipathies in the past. It may be properly said, therefore, that the most effective way to maintain international peace is that one nation should not act rashly and inconsiderately against other nations. The paper, which has respect for President Coolidge for his lofty ideals of peace and for his idea to hold another disarmament conference, cosiders it impossible to secure a throughly successful result from the conference, if the dangerous talk and actions in America are left as they are. It is highly desirable that Mr. Coolidge should carefully look into the actual state of things in his country before he takes up the realization of his proposal, and should consider a more effective plan for securing peace.

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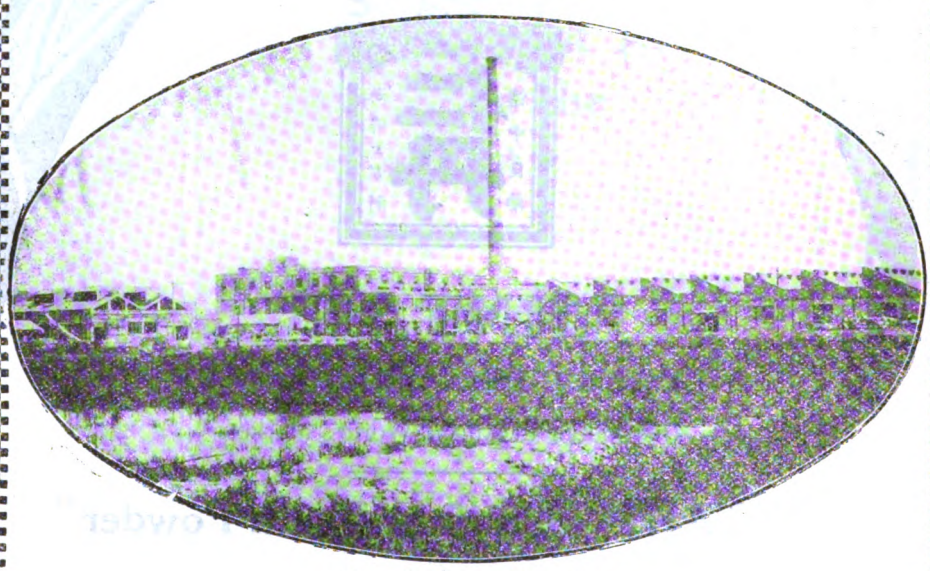

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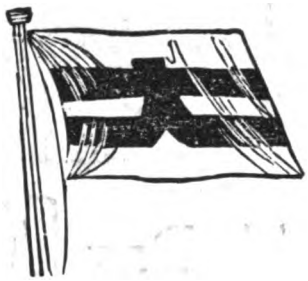

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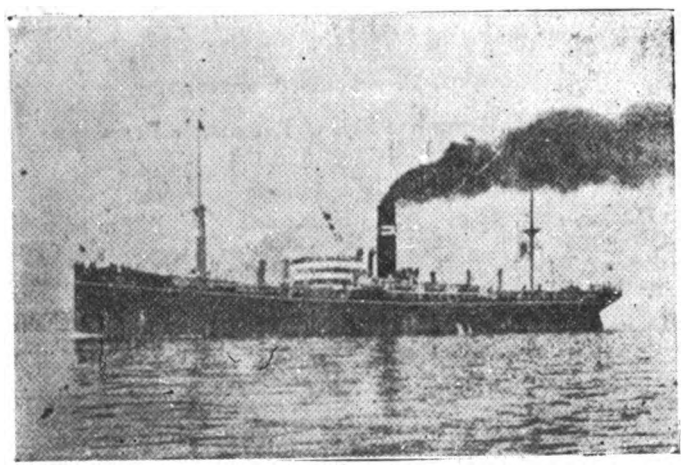

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